

THE CHRONICLE

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

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Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, October 9

ADVERTISE—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or advertise anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

ELECTION NEWS.

LEWISBURG.—312 votes polled with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes candidates like Daniel C. Dungan, Wm. B. ...

WHITE DEER.—31 maj. for Armstrong.

KELLY.—Armstrong 90 majority, Sifer 95.

BUFFALO.—Armstrong 54 maj., Sifer 73.

EAST BUFFALO.—Armstrong 48 maj., Sifer 56.

CHILLSQUAKE.—62 maj for Gamble.

Three years ago, Lewisburg gave Ross 195, Haus 82—113 majority against Mr. Haus for Prothonotary.

New Berlin.—23 Dungan, 3 Gamble, 45 Eyster, 28 Shoch.

Union.—16 Dungan, 22 Armstrong, 48 Eyster, 57 Shoch.

Limstown.—24 Dungan, 27 Armstrong, 26 Eyster, 28 Shoch.

Hautz.—100 Dungan, 95 Armstrong, 69 Haus, 14 Shoch.

Millsburg.—33 Morrison, 37 Gamble, 19 Eyster, 30 Shoch.

Penn.—72 Gamble, 251 Eyster, Washington—72 Eyster.

Centerville.—42 Dungan, 46 Armstrong, 30 Haus, 15 Heimbach.

West Buffalo.—1 Morrison, 1 Gamble, 28 Eyster, 28 Shoch.

Madrebeck.—3 Morrison, 7 Gamble, 43 Eyster, 33 Shoch.

Returns up to 1 o'clock to-day indicate the election of Dr. Oyster by 4 to 600 majority, and Whig Congress and State Nominees about the same. Vote light.

Northumberland County. Mill on 61 for Armstrong—Chillsquaque 62, Point 7, and Northumberland 78, for Gamble. A gain of about 100 for Gamble over Petriken.

A Telegraphic despatch gives V. Best, majority in Berwick and Wilkes-Barre for State Senator.

Lewisburg Academy.

The Annual Examinations at this Institution came off on Thursday last, and drew a numerous and intelligent audience to witness the performances—a circumstance that is always grateful to the feelings of instructors, as well as encouraging to the scholars.

Parents and Patrons owe duties in this respect that are seldom discharged with fidelity. A heavy responsibility rests upon them as well as upon teachers, and if it were more thoughtfully heeded, the welfare of their children would be greatly promoted.

We were present during the greater part of the Exercises, and think the friends of the institution have reason to be gratified with the proficiency of the pupils, the course of study, and system of training pursued. The scholars are most of them quite young, and the higher classes were engaged in studies fully up to, and indeed in some cases seemingly beyond their years, but their recitations proved that they pursued their studies understandingly, and that their progress was solid, not superficial.

The most of the compositions and declamations were by young beginners, but were creditable performances. The best compositions were from the pens of the young ladies, and we may specify, among others, an interesting epistolary correspondence between two of the more advanced, and an excellent description of a country residence near Lewisburg, by one who was merely a beginner.

There were several others of considerable merit, but we cannot now recall the subjects of discussion. The recitations in the dead languages were very satisfactory, and here, as in several other branches, we were not without some of the subjects of discussion.

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The course of study pursued at the Academy, is as thorough and comprehensive as that of any similar institution, and under the superintendence of its Principal Mr. John Randolph, who is a young gentleman of fine talents and attainments, its patronage and prosperity has been, and will no doubt continue to be steadily sustained.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon last, as James Dale, Esq., Thomas Howard, and another person were returning from the mountain to their home in Kelley Twp., their horse ran away, dashed the wagon in which they rode against a fence, and threw them out, completely stunning Eq. Dale for some time, breaking the skin upon his head, and inflicting several bruises. We are glad to learn, however, that he is recovering from the effects of the accident, and that the other gentlemen were not seriously injured.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION has resulted in the choice of a Democratic Governor, and the success of the Democratic ticket generally.

The Winter Session of the University at Lewisburg will commence on Thursday of next week.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY is advertised in the Chronicle this week, at Orphan's Court Sale.

HAIL STORMS.

Week before last was signalized by the occurrence of an extraordinary number of destructive thunder and hail storms.

In the lower part of this county two barns were struck by lightning and entirely consumed. In one of them a young man was burnt up while asleep.

Near Georgetown, Northumberland county, a barn was struck by lightning and burnt down; also, in York county, and several others in different parts of the interior that we cannot specify, as we have mislaid the accounts.

Whedding, Va., and Pittsburg, Pa. were visited by terrific hail storms that seem incredible, but are too well authenticated to be disbelieved.

Many of the hail stones at Pittsburg measured from nine to fourteen inches in circumference, and weighed from eight ounces to over one pound, averaging 1 1/2. The scene was terrifically grand—the hail stones falling with a loud crashing noise on the roofs and pavements, while the lightning played all around, and the thunder roared.

The rivers were one sheet of foam, the spray flying five feet above the surface of the water. Many birds and small animals were killed, and mention is made of a pigeon which had its head taken off as if by a rifle ball.

Some sheet iron roofs were perforated with hail stones, leaving holes through which a man's arm could be thrust; and a great amount of damage was done to buildings generally throughout the city.

We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that on Friday evening, Sept. 27th, an appalling tornado, accompanied with hail swept over a part of Lykens valley, Dauphin county, that leveled and destroyed every thing in its course.

Benjamin Rumberger's barn was struck by lightning and consumed with all its contents, including a pair of horses. The grist mill, two dwelling houses, and barn of Geo. Buffington, all good buildings, were blown down.

The store house of Mr. Shupp, with all its contents, was blown over; also other houses and barns in the neighborhood, besides many which were unroofed.

Orchards were uprooted, the woods stripped clean, and post fences torn out of the ground and hurled into a thousand fragments, and a general destruction of small buildings, fences, fruit trees, and timber.

The rain fell in torrents, and a piece of ice was picked up that measured five inches in diameter. The tornado extended half a mile in width and five miles in length, east and west. So far as heard from no lives were lost.

The recent fires in Northumberland and other places have excited some apprehension in the minds of our citizens, and will have a good effect if it leads to greater care in the use of fire, and the adoption of organized arrangements to protect our dwellings and arrest the progress of the flames if a fire should unfortunately break out.

We observe that the boys with a very praiseworthy zeal, have brought the only fire engines in town to light within the last few days, and have endeavored to get them into working order; and we hope the thing will not be suffered to drop until fire companies are organized, and steps taken to put all the fire apparatus our people have at their command in thorough working order, to be ready at a moment's warning.

Our town has been remarkably fortunate in escaping thus far from fires of a serious nature, but we are at all times liable to accidents, and a small fire during this dry, windy weather, might end in the destruction of half our town.

Besides, our neighbors have suffered severely from the torch of the incendiary, and we cannot tell how soon we too may become the victims of similar fiendish atrocities.

Every possible precaution against danger should therefore be adopted without delay.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Thursday evening last, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. William Forsythe, in Northumberland, which was entirely consumed, and the store close by greatly endangered.

During this fire the stable attached to the Hotel of Capt. James Lee, was discovered to be on fire and soon burned to the ground. The flames were distinctly visible from this place.

On the afternoon previous the stable belonging to Burr's Hotel was set on fire, but was fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished without serious injury.

We learn that at the fire on the Monday previous Mr. Hanselman lost his money drawer, containing about \$90, in cash, which was taken out in the confusion.

His other losses were covered by an insurance of \$1900, in the Lycoming Company.

The double house occupied respectively by Mrs. McCrelland and Miss Youngman, was destroyed. Miss Y. saved all her goods, but Mrs. M.C. lost a small part of her stock. These fires were all of them, no doubt, caused by incendiaries.

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Lectures on Astronomy.

As per announcement last week, Dr. Morrison commenced his popular lectures on Astronomy, on Saturday evening last, in the basement of the Baptist Meeting House, and three out of the seven lectures comprising the course have now been delivered.

The subject itself is the most sublime of all the Physical Sciences, and in the hands of Dr. Morrison, loses none of its absorbing interest. The hearer following the eloquent lecturer's train of thought, is enabled vividly to recall the history, and to trace progress of this ancient science, from the days of the Chaldean shepherd on the plains of Shinar, to the latest discoveries of the Astronomers of the present day—and then, under the pilotage of ascertained truths, boldly launches out into the illimitable universe; carefully noting the laws which uphold and regulate its movements; and threading the countless suns and systems of the starry heavens in awe and amazement, until the brain reels, and the imagination falters, under the contemplation of the stupendous and inconceivable magnitude and glory of even so much as can be brought within the range of human vision.

The course is as thorough and detailed as the great extent and intricate nature of the subject will permit; and a better knowledge of the science can be obtained from these lectures, than could be acquired by months of reading and study.

A better opportunity than this cannot easily be found to deepen old impressions, or acquire fresh knowledge of this important science; and we hope our citizens will give a liberal patronage to the worthy Dr. in addition to the good attendance already given.

The lectures are illustrated by maps, magic lanterns, and other excellent apparatus; and the price of admission only 12 1/2 cents per night.

After the Astronomical lectures are concluded, Dr. M. will devote one evening to a lecture on the Humbugs, Delusions and Quackeries of the age.

[No lecture this (Wednesday) evening, but will proceed as usual, to-morrow evening.]

FIRE IN JERSEY SHORE.—We learn from private sources that a terrible fire broke out in Jersey Shore Lycoming county on last Friday night, and destroyed the greater part of a large building called the "Arcade," owned by Col. Geo. Crane, and containing the following establishments, all of which were burnt out, viz: the "Republican" printing office, Shoup & Norton's tinners shop, H. C. Gibson's drug store, Ray's barber shop, and the house occupied by Col. S. S. Seely, as a dwelling; also, Leckler's Arcade, containing a cabinet maker shop, the office of Drs. McMurray and Pfouts, and Leckler's tailor shop.

We have not been able to gather any further particulars, nor learned the amount of the loss, or the origin of the fire.

Among our new advertisements this week, will be found one of a gentleman, well instructed in the science of Music, (having had the first opportunities in the city of New York) who proposes giving private instruction in different branches of that very desirable and beneficial accomplishment.

From a short acquaintance, we can cheerfully commend him to public patronage, and advise those who wish to learn to take lessons from him individually, as much better calculated to benefit the pupil than when he or she is but one of a large class, many of whom have no real desire for improvement.

By a correspondence in the "Republican" of Elmira, N. Y., we observe that the hearers of one of the pastors of the churches in that town, have procured for him a \$2000 policy in a Life Insurance Company.

This is a kind and considerate mode of a people's expressing their regard for their shepherd. The embarrassments which the indigent preacher must feel more or less in view of the possibility of a family being left destitute by his removal, would be immeasurably lightened, and his usefulness increased, by the multiplicity of such delicate modes of assuring assistance.

CORRECTION.—In our record last week of Court proceedings, the following case, tried at the close of the first week, was accidentally omitted:

Jacob Rangler vs. Debt on Bond. Plea vs. Payment &c. Verdict Daniel Rangler for Deft.

Linn for Piff, Miller for Deft.

It should also have been stated that Mr. Linn was counsel for Piff, with Mr. Miller in the case of R. Hayes vs. Geddes & Marsh, garnishes.

It will be seen in another column that Congress has passed a Bounty Land Bill of considerable importance to soldiers of the Last War, and their widows and heirs. Further information upon the subject can be had by applying to the Editor of the Chronicle.

HON. CHESTER BUTLER, Member of Congress from Wilkesbarre, died at Philadelphia on Saturday last, on his way home from Washington city. He was a grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, who headed the American forces at the Wyoming massacre.

The Canal is now open again, and boats passing briskly.

Representative Delegate, &c.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Representative Conference for Union and Juniata counties, met at the house of E. A. Margaritz, in Adamsburg, Sept. 17, for the purpose of confirming the nomination for Assembly, and the appointment of Mr. Walls as Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Reading, Berks co., Pa., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

CHRISTIAN KANTZ was appointed chairman, and Daniel S. Boyer, Secretary.

The following conferees presented their credentials: Union—Christian Kantz, Daniel S. Boyer, Juniata—Joseph M'Naughton, David Kepner.

On motion of Joseph M'Naughton, the nomination of J. M. BAUM, of Union, for Assembly, was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Kepner, from Juniata co., the nomination of JOHN WALLS, representative delegate, was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of D. S. Boyer, Resolved, That W. Bigler is the choice of the Democratic party of this representative district, and our delegate is hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for Governor at the Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic papers in the district, and the Secretary furnish the editors a copy of the same.

CHRISTIAN KANTZ, Chairman. DANIEL S. BOYER, Secretary.

[In addition to the above a Senatorial Conference, composed of the above Conferees with those from Millin county, (T. H. Vanvalzah, C. C. Hemphill, and A. B. Norris,) met at Adamsburg the same day, and unanimously appointed W. W. Winsor, of Juniata, Senatorial Delegate to the same Convention, with similar instructions.]

The Bounty Land Bill.

This bill secures to each of the surviving, or the widow or the minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, who performed military service in the war with Great Britain, or in any of the Indian wars since 1780, and each of the commissioned officers engaged in the late war with Mexico, (and, as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres; Provided, That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service, before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve; and, Provided, the person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received, or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Flogging in the Navy.

Humanity has triumphed, and Congress has abolished flogging in the Navy of the only nation of freemen in the world. As the Tribune eloquently remarks, that degrading, brutalizing barbarism will no more disgrace the character of America and her Republican institutions. Henceforth the backs of American freemen will no more be gashed and gored by the horrible "cat" and "colt," while they are exposing their lives, and courting hardships, in defence of the Starry Flag which would fain be held the symbol and stay of Free and Equal Manhood.

The stripes of that Flag may henceforth be imaged on the writing backs of black Slaves, but no longer on those of White Freemen. Thanks thanks to all whose voices and arms have been raised in behalf of this reform. Thanks especially to WATSON G. HAYNES, who for years has traveled and toiled, without fee or reward, exposed to continual rebuffs and insults, devoting himself to the work of attracting attention to the wrongs and woes of the Sailor in the Navy.

Though to-day without five dollars in the world, he is more to be envied than any Commodore in the Navy with \$3500 a year and nothing to do, who has lent his influence to support the sinking cause of the lash.

On Tuesday morning last, between two and three o'clock, the slumbers of our citizens were disturbed by the cry of "fire," an alarm to which they have hitherto been almost strangers. The fire, we understand, was first discovered to be issuing from an ice-house in the rear of the large frame building on Main street, occupied as a Drug Store by Dr. A. Carriss & Co. and by J. H. Bailey as a clothing and fancy store.

This building being but partially finished on the second story, yielded readily to the flames and was consumed in a short time. The dwelling of Mr. J. W. Drum adjoining, was also totally destroyed together with most of its contents, though we are happy to state no lives were lost.—[Pittston Gazette, Oct. 4.]

Singular as the fact may seem, says the Baltimore American, it is nevertheless true that a business house in this city is now shipping to Pennsylvania, by the Tide Water Canal, a parcel of Scotch Pig Iron for a Foundry in Harrisburg.

Selling Corn.

Sell no corn in the ear; have all that you sell shelled. A hand-shelling machine will answer if crop is small—otherwise, get one to be worked by horse-power—neither will cost a great deal—and we are very certain that the cobs, if crushed, steamed, and fed to your cattle, will be worth more to you in a single winter than the price of a corn-sheller, whether you get a small or a large one.

We believe there is one third as much nutriment in a bushel of cobs as there is in a bushel of grain, and we do know that cows or oxen fed upon three pecks of the crushed or steamed cobs, in addition to their usual quantity of hay, tops or fodder, will keep fat. Then why haul your corn cobs to market to be given away? It costs you as much to carry a bushel of cobs to market as it does a bushel of corn. Shell your corn, leave your cobs at home, to nourish your cattle, and through them your land, and where you now send one bushel of corn, you will be able to transport two for the same money.

Look this subject fairly in the face—consult economy—consult the comfort of your cattle—consult the wants of your soil, and you can not fail to take our advice.—American Farmer.

We should be glad to hear of practical experience in feeding ground cobs—the chemical constituents of the cob will not warrant the above estimate of their value, but like the carrot, they may contain slight quantities of materials not yet noted by chemists, which may render them valuable.—Ed. Working Farmer.

Death of a Revolutionary Patriot.

We learn from the "Bradford Reporter," that Hon. JONATHAN STEVENS, died a few weeks since, at his residence in Standing Stone Twp., Bradford Co., at the advanced age of 85 years and 11 months.

A native of Canterbury, Connecticut, the subject of this notice removed with his father's family to Wilkes-Barre, when about eight years of age. At the time of the memorable Indian Wyoming Massacre, then about fourteen years old, he was on the ground about an hour before the battle, but by direction of his father (who fell in that bloody massacre) he returned to Forty-Fort, and thus escaped with other members of his family.

On the following morning, with his mother and her family, including a sick brother, aided by a single horse, they fled through the wilderness to Easton, where the brother died, and he proceeded with the remainder of the family to their former home, in Connecticut. He remained with his mother, aiding her as far as possible, until his sixteenth year, when he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and gave to her the whole of his bounty money, amounting to sixty dollars, to aid in supporting the family.

After serving to the close of the War, and encountering many of the most trying scenes of that unequal contest, Mr. Stevens returned to Wilkes-Barre, whence he removed to Black Walnut Bottom, again to Wyandling, where he resided a few years, and thence to his final residence at Standing Stone.

Possessing a large share of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, at an early period he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served many years; represented the county of Luzerne in the State Legislature in the years 1811 and 1812, during which time the county of Bradford was erected and organized for judicial purposes; served as Deputy Surveyor several years, and made the boundary survey of that county; in 1818 he was appointed by Gov. Findley, an Associate Judge, the duties of which he performed until 1839, when the new Constitution took effect, and he retired to private life, at the age of 75 years. He was peculiarly favored in the retention of all his mental and physical faculties to the last, as evidence of which it is stated in the Reporter, that, but four days before his death, he walked from his residence to Towanda, six miles, to hear preaching.

H. McCloy, Esq., Deputy Marshal, has furnished us with the following statistics of the population of the borough of Lewis-TOWN:

Table with 3 columns: Sex, East Ward, West Ward, Total. Includes rows for Males, Females, Colored Males, Colored Females, and Totals.

From the above it will be seen that our population numbers 2,735, which is somewhat less than was anticipated by many.

Two years ago, we have no doubt, the females would have exceeded 2,000. The number, both white and colored, are decidedly ahead of the males.—[Lewis-Town Gazette.]

During the high wind on Wednesday evening, a barrel of ashes in it was discovered to be on fire in the cellar of a house at or near the junction of Market and Valley streets. Ashes are of the worst class of incendiaries, and too much care can not be used in stowing them away.—[Lewis-Town Gazette.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Miss Wells, a young and interesting girl, about sixteen years of age, died this morning from the effects of morphia administered to her by an apothecary in mistake for quinine.

"Hymody," a new word, invented we believe, to correspond with "palmody," may be found in the Transcript of the 4th ult. We shall probably have "Comiconody" next.

Lubricating Mixture.

Professor Olmstead read to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at New Haven, a paper on some peculiar properties of a compound of lard and resin, which he believed had not before been noticed, and which an accident had first led him to observe.

He found that when a mixture of lard and resin, was applied to a disk of leather used in an air pump, the resin, instead of hardening the lard, as was expected, imparted to it a tendency to remain in a fluid state. It also rendered the leather very soft, but impregnable to air.

After leaving it for a long time on the plate of the pump, he expected to find the brass very much corroded, but it was, on the contrary, wholly free from corrosion, and observation has shown that this is always the case.

He had found the mixture very useful for lubricating the brass pistons, which had, when oil was used, been very liable to corrosion. The best proportions are three parts of lard to one of resin by weight. It is certainly a peculiar result, that the addition of one part in four of resin, which melts at about 300°, to lard, whose melting point is at 97°, should reduce the melting point to 90°.

This compound thus has some remarkable properties. It counteracts in the lard the tendency to generate an acid, and thus to undergo spontaneous decomposition. It is useful for lubricating surfaces of brass, copper and sheet iron. When applied in a thin coating to stoves and grates, it prevents their rusting. It forms a valuable ingredient in the composition of shaving soap, and is an excellent water-proof paste for leather, as boots rubbed with it will afterwards take the usual polish when blacked, and it does not rub off, while the leather is rendered impervious to water.

Eight ounces of resin mixed with one gallon of lard oil, used in solar lamps, gives a flame of great richness, but it clogs the wick badly; were this prevented, the mixture would be of great value for this purpose, being much superior to pure lard.

New and Important Discovery.

The Pittsburg Post has a letter giving an account of a discovery made by a young man by the name of Adams, the Assistant Manager of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, in Clarion county, in the manufacture of railroad and merchant bars from coke metal.

By the old method the rails were made with charcoal pig, and would crack very much and break with one or two blows. By Adams' process iron can be made from eight to ten dollars per ton lower, and of a superior quality, the process is not mentioned, but the quality of the iron produced is spoken of. The writer of the letter was shown a rail that had been put to the severest test, by putting it, while hot, into cold water; after which they tried to break it with a sledge hammer weighing eighty pounds. Forty blows were given by six men alternately, and they could not even crack it.

The charcoal iron of the company costs from eighteen to twenty-two dollars per ton, their "coke metal" costs only from nine to eleven dollars per ton. The discovery had caused quite an excitement among the workmen, for they were under the impression that the works would have to suspend on account of the low price of iron.

A CHEAP CISTERN.—Every house keeper knows the superiority of rain water for washing, &c., yet how few are prepared to realize this advantage, for want of a cistern to receive it. I will take a method for constructing a cistern on a very cheap plan, which every person who wishes can have, and which will do until they can make a better one.

Take any large vessel or cask, it need not be water tight, (a sugar hoghead will do,) knock one end out—then dig a hole in the ground where you want it to stand, about a foot larger in diameter than your vessel, and six inches deeper; then make some clay mortar, with which cover the bottom to the depth of six inches; then set in the vessel and fill up the space around it with mortar well crammed in, and your cistern is finished.—Ohio Cultivator.

Pittsburg, Oct. 3.—The conduct of Mayor Barker, for a few days past, has caused some excitement in the city, and induced the belief that our chief magistrate of the city has become insane. On Tuesday night, by a singular freak, he ordered a portion of the City Councilmen to be arrested and committed to jail. The Councilmen immediately sued out an habeas corpus, and were released by the Judge. Barker, on hearing this, knew no bounds to his indignation. He threatened to hang the Judge, Councilmen and Editors, who took sides with them. He then again imprisoned a portion of the Council, who were again discharged. Last night Council held a meeting, when the regulation of the city was taken from the Mayor's hands. Barker threatens to-day to imprison all the members of the council, and all the Judges. The utmost excitement prevails.

New Orleans Oct. 3.—Col. Wilson, the Special Government Messenger to Texas, has returned. He says that Governor Bell intends issuing a proclamation submitting to the popular vote the general proposition, as soon as Col. Lewis arrives with the official news of the passage of the bill. The vote will probably be taken about the 1st of November.

A telegraphic dispatch from New York, on Saturday, brought intelligence of the most distressing accident and loss of life, caused by the steamship Pacific knocking down the shed over the pier, under which a great number of persons had assembled to witness her departure, one man was killed and eight wounded.

Killed.—A son of Mr. John Allen, who resides near the Tuscarora Academy, Juniata county, was killed on Wednesday of last week, by falling from an apple tree.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—A Great Digestive Cure, Prepared from Resin or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth St., Philadelphia. This is a truly wonderful remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, liver complaint and debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT! To those having impurities of the Blood.—BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, the most wonderful Purifier in the world, is now put up in Quinine Bottles. 27 Nos. advertisements headed "64 DISEASES." It is so strong and purifying, that one bottle lasts from ten to sixteen days longer than Sarsaparilla. Dr. Thornton & Baker, agents, Lewisburg. 2m22d

GREAT COUGH REMEDY!

VALENTINE'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, GHOUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

Prof. Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes: "I have witnessed the effects of the CHERRY PECTORAL in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

Rev. Dr. Osgood writes: "That he considers CHERRY PECTORAL the best medicine for the cure of the CHERRY PECTORAL in his own family and that of his friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

Rev. Dr. O